The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NASBY'S FAILURE.

The Late "Nigger Insurrecshun" at the Corners.

A Convention in the Interests of Peace and Harmony—Topics Introduced Calculated to Disturb Peaceful Operations—The Failure to Harmonize and Why.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky), September 1, 1874.

The nigger insurrekshun wich shook the Corners from centre to circumference attracted the attenshun uv the Governor uv this noble State, and he come down to see ef suthin cudent be done to arrange the matter with the view uv hevin peece spred her white wings over this distracted sekshun. He didn't order any uv us arrested, for, ez a rool, nobody is ever arrested for murder in Kentucky but niggers and paupers, and he didn't deem it advisable to arrest any niggers, onless we insisted onto it, wich we didn't, for we claim to be able to fite our own battles with our oppressors, without the aid uv the State.

But the Governor did advise conciliashen and harmony. Said he:

"Why can't you compromise with these people? Why can't you concede suthing to them, and they concede suthing to you, and work and live together in peace? It wood be better."

Bascom swore he'd be blest first; afore he'd affiliate with any nigger.

"I want you standin' in your own litle replied the Governor. "Think uv it! Ef you waz on good terms with them niggers, cwoldn't you hev em for customers at your bar?"

"I see" sed Bascomb, "and bale the sejestion. They pay cash."

"And I see a politikle plot in it," I exclaimed joyfully. "Let em get to be regler customers uv Bascom's and they'll all be Dimocrats in six months. No Republikin kin drink this likker and endoor."

And it wuz agreed that we should ishoo a request to the niggers uv the Corners that, throwin aside all prejoodices and all feelin that had growen out of the late onpleasantnis, ez well ez the recent small ones, they should meet the wite Democricsy in a People's Convenshun, and unite in politikle ackshen with a view to hevin hereafter, that peece and good feelin without which no community cood be reglerly prosperous.

I wrote the call, and it wuz sent out.

The niggers consulted over it, and decided that it wuz wat they wanted, precisely. They expressed theirselves willin to forgit all that had happened, and to co-operate with us in bringin about the era uv good feelin.

Accordingly a convenshun was called to nominate corporashun officers, to be composed uv citizens irrespective uv color, assurin our colored fellow citizens that they should come in with us on a fair and wikkle footin, and that they shood hev an even show with us in everything.

The day uv the convenshun the niggers waz present in full force, and for prudenshel reasons it wuz deemed advisable that the whites shood also put in an appearance to an extent to overbalance em, which we did.

For the sake uv effekt, I called a nigger preecher (who is a sort uv leader among em) to a seet on the platform and shook hands with him.

"I trust you are well," I sed corjily.

"Tollable," sed he. "I haint got all the buckshot out uv my shoulder yet, but de old woman sez de balance will come out uv itself."

Isaker Gavitt hed drawd a beed on him the week afore.

After several speeches in wich the Corners wuz congratulated on the prospeck uv peece, good will and harmony, nominashens wuz in order.

Isaker Gavitt promptly nominated G. W. Bascom for Mayor, which wuz carried before the niggers hed a chance to say anything.

Thad Bostick Pogram then moved that Capt. McPelter be joonanimously nominated for Marshal, who was put and carried before any discushon cood be had.

At this plint the nigger element in this Citizens' Convenshun commenced fermentin. The preacher rose and wanted to know, afore any other nominashens wuz made, just eggsactly wat a citizens' convenshun wuz. When the colored citizens wuz invited to partisipate, it wuz pressoomed that there wood be some deference paid on em, and that—

He didn't get any further, for I called him to order, and reprimanded him mildly for interdoostn topics calkelated to disturb the operashuns uv a convenshun called on the interest uv peece and harmony. Immejitly Symon McGrath nominated for Constable Isaker Gavitt, wich wuz carried to wunst.

The nigger preacher rose wunst more and insisted on bein heerd. He remarkt that the colored citizens hed bin invited to jine in a convenshun that wuz for peece, and supposed that the offishels to be nominated wood be sich ez wood enshoor peece. But the proceedins didn't soot him much. Bascom hed bin nominated for Mayor. It wuz at Bascom's house that the raid on the colored people hed bin decided on, and Bascom participated in it. Capt. McPelter hed bin nominated for Marshal. Capt. McPelter last Toosday killed a brother-in-law uv the speeker. Isaker Gavitt hed bin nominated for Constable. The speeker then held in his hody that mini slugs from Isaker's shotgun. Ef the nominashens wus to be all on one side—ef they wuz to be all Dimokrats, and all men which hed been persekooters of the colored people—why, then—

Uv course, I resident stand that kind uv incendiary talk; I stopt him with the simple statement that while we wanted peece, and quiet, and sich, and decided to do it okal and eggsact justice, we wuzzint agoin' to allow no niggers to interfere in any way that wuz onpleasant. And moreover—

I didn't git any further with my speech, for by the time I hed uttered the word "moreover," Isaker and Captain McPelter hed become enraged to a degree that admitted uv no reason. They went for them niggers fearful. Isaker happened to be near the preecher, and he grew him one under the ear that wuz terrible, and that ended the harmony. The rest uv the white residen's uv the Coroners went for them niggers, and in less than ten minits all uv em wuz out uv that room, ceptin a dozen or more, who coodent git out owin to their injoories.

Uv course this effoit to bring about peece and harmony with the niggers is a failyoor. They are onreasonable. When they object to wat we want it riles the Corners, and when the Corners is riled there is no use of attemptin anything. The idea! To think that those people wood object to sich men ez Bascom, Isaker Gavitt, and Capt. McPelter holdin offis! Wat kin be done with such people? We must persevere in tryin to co operate with em? Uv course we wanted peece and harmony and co-operashen, but uv course we never cood consent that a nigger cood be nominated for offis, or that a white man identified with em cood be. I have been informed sence that these wretches intended to nominate Joe Bigler for Marshal, and that they expected that half the ticket wuz to be made up uv their friends!

I shel never attempt to co-operate with these onreasonable beins agin. It is impossible for em to understand the situoashin, or to comprehend their posishen. I am disgusted with em.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Which wuz Postmaster.)

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Preparations for the Encampment at Mount Pleasant—The Approaching Fair—Advantageous Railroad Schedule—Seventh Anniversary of Good Templar—Streets Widened and Paved—Local Paragraphs.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONONGAHELA CITY, September 18, 1874.

The Approaching Encampment.

The boys who wear the brass buttons, companies A and F, of the 10th Infantry, nominally the Right Guards and the Keystone Guards, are making extensive preparations for encampment, which is to be held at Mount Pleasant on the 28th and 29th inst., and October 1st and 2d. Nightly drills are in order. The boys expect to put in a fine show on the occasion.

The Fair Next Week.

The fair, which is to be held in this city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, September 23, 24 and 25, by the Monongahela Driving Park Association, is presenting a good outlook, and it is expected it will be one of the finest agricultural exhibitions ever held at any country town in the State. A fine field of horses is already booked, and several interesting events are to take place for good purses. New halls, pens and tents are ready, and the display of fine cattle and agricultural implements is secured by the entries already made.

The New Railroad Schedule.

The new schedule on the P. V. & C. Railway gives us many advantages. We now get our letters and our DAILY GAZETTE in time to enjoy them at the breakfast table; and our up-river friends are having two through trains both ways to and from Brownsville. Amusement lovers can go to your city, attend operas or plays, and return, leaving Monongahela City after business hours and returning for breakfast, something that is now possible here for the first time. The recent appointment of S. P. Madeira, of our city, as conductor, is very acceptable to the people.

Best Street Improvements.

The Councils of our city have now under contract, and about to be completed, nearly a mile of finely paved street, the pavements have been widened, and when finished, so town of its size in the State will have a handsomer street than our main avenue. Chess street is to have the wooden pavement laid its entire length next Spring.

Good Templars' Anniversary.

The Good Templars of Lodge No. 486 celebrated their seventh anniversary, on Monday evening last, at Bellevidere, the elegant residence of Rev. Cyrus Black. The company enjoyed a very sociable evening in the large parlors, on the cool verands, and under the pine trees, all of which were lit up for the occasion, presenting a brilliant scene of flowers, evergreens, youth and beauty. Music was the chief feature of the evening, whilst the reverend gentleman and his accomplished daughters disposed the hospitalities of their home to the guests of this evening with elegant cordiality. After a feast of fruits and cream, the anniversary address was made by Col. Hazzard, and the seven years of our work for temperance reviewed. The lodge has initiated 413 members, has disbursed $3,726 86 for the cause, has assisted in closing 26 drinking houses, and by 87 public meetings and lectures endeavored to promote a healthy public sentiment in the community. During the seven years it has never failed to meet on Friday night of each week, and its members have been active and untiring in their efforts to put down the drinking usages of society. It has obtained by request the preaching of 21 sermons on temperance, and incited the churches to a fuller appreciation of their duty. The first officers were: C. W. Hazzard, W. C. T.; Dr. George A. Lynn, P. W. C.; Miss Mary F. Taylor, W. V. T.; Joseph Riddoo, R. H. S.; R. M. Clark, L. H. S.; W. T. Campbell, Sec'y.; S. B. McLean, F. S.; John Bowman, Treas.; Johnson Elrod, Chaplain; Miss Belle Martin, F. S.; Mrs. L. A. Stockdale, D. M.; William Dawalt, M.; Mrs. J. B. Taylor, I. G.; Wm. S. Cooper, G.; of these, Miss Martin, Mr. Bowman, and Dr. Linn never identified themselves with the society. The following gentlemen have served as Chief Templars:—C. W. Hazzard, G. A. Hoffman, Rev. A. W. Batts, John J. Hazzard, J. Louis Norfolk, Wm. Cott, John O. Meredith, Rev. D. L. Ryder, Thomas Thomas, William H. Arison, Lute C. Collins, G. V. L. Meilinger, Jesse Ammon, W. F. House, Robert Nelson, Josiah B. Filson, and George B. Conn. Rev. Cyrus Black then made a short address, feeling, touching and enthusiastic. "Uncle Cyrus" is a radical on the question. At the conclusion of his talk, he stretched his hands over the heads around him, and invoked the blessings of Almighty God upon them, and upon the cause. And after a few more songs the company dispersed, highly pleased with the anniversary exercises.

Local Paragraphs.

Rev. J. Lyan will preach at Dry Run Grove, on Sunday evening next, at 4 o'clock. The Reverend is a good expounder of Holy writ, and generally draws well.

The wife of Mr. John Williams, formerly of our city, died at her home in Douglass county, Illinois, last week, wailst laboring under a fit of insanity.

The recent picnic of the Presbyterian Sunday School was one of the most pleasant affairs of the season, both children and grown up people enjoying themselves at Courtney Hills, to the full extent.

Mr. Joseph A. Herron lost a very valuable horse by pneumonia last week. It was found dead in the field. Valued at $300; insurance $150.

Chill W. Hazzard has been appointed Special State Deputy Chief Templar for the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Greene, Somerset, Fayette and Westmoreland.

Hon G. V. Lawrence was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee last week, but having just given two active years to the party in that capacity he seems unwilling to accept the position so unanimously tendered him; and the committee is to meet on the 21st, to choose another person for chairman.

The Methodist brethren are down on the *Leader* for calling Cassiday, the abortionist, a "shining light" in their church, when he was not such at all. And scarcely one of them will touch the paper since the editor has thus gone out of his way to insult them. ACADEMIC.

Monongahela City, September 17.

TENNESSEE.

The Gibson County Outrage—Message from Governor Brown to President Grant—Protest Against the Arrest of Peaceful Citizens by the Military Authorities

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 18.—Governor Brown, of Tennessee, sent the following message this afternoon to President Grant:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, September 18.—His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—There were sixteen negroes committed to the jail of Gibson county, in this State, charged with a conspiracy to take the lives of the white citizens of this neighborhood. On the night of the 25th of August, 1874, a party of disguised men broke into the jail and took these prisoners forcibly from the jailor, and killed four and wounded two, the remainder escaping, and being now at large. The next day I offered a reward of five hundred dollars each for these unknown offenders. The State Court, being then in session, took immediate cognizance of the outrage, and the labors of the regular and special bars resulted in the grand jury-action and indictment of forty-one of the guilty parties, the majority of whom have been arrested, and the remainder will, if they have not fled the country. They are indicted under the 21 and 31 sections of the act of the General Assembly of Tennessee of 1869 and 1870, passed the 30th of January, 1870, entitled "An act to preserve the public peace," and which is in full force. The State authorities have manifested the most earnest desire to enforce the law against the guilty parties, and have demonstrated by these indictments and arrests not only their disposition, but ability to enforce the law and protect all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. These efforts, I can assure you, will in no sense be relaxed until the majesty of the law is fully vindicated. Notwithstanding these efforts, with the result stated, the United States Marshal and Commissioner for the Western Division of Tennessee, with the aid of detachmeats from the Government garrison at Humboldt, have arrested and are continuing to arrest citizens and convey them under guard to Memphis, nearly one hundred miles distant, to answer for the same offense charged against them by the State Courts. As Governor of Tennessee, I do most respectfully but earnestly protest against this exercise of jurisdiction by the United States Commissioner and Marshal without reference to the question whether the offenses are proper subjects of cognizance by the United States Courts, but alone upon the ground that the peace of society will be more certainly preserved and the rights of citizens as well protected by conceding jurisdiction to the State Courts. I believe, further, that the ends of justice to forty of my citizens every Sunday, and follow with the remark that after my death you have a dreadful secret to reveal. Need to be told any more on the sword cutteth both? Selfish? After the sin of murder? Do the dime and arguments by which he achieved his purposes.

He also quotes from letters of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and enumerates presents made by him to her, unknown to himself (Tilton), as proof of affection professed by Beecher.

The Mother-in-Law.

He next takes up Mrs. Morse, his mother-in law, and shows her unrelenting hatred of him and her constant attempts to ruin his character, giving copious extracts from letters written him by her, expressing

The Fiercest Hate

in the most intemperate language. This is preliminary to proof adduced that Mrs. Tilton made a confession to her mother of her criminality with Beecher, which confession he says was first made verbally at a time when, in reply to Mrs. Morse's accusation of him in the presence of her daughter, *a liason* with a lady friend of the family, he told her she must speak more respectfully of the master of the house and its visitors, or leave it, and that he would hold her responsible for her behavior in this respect, and he produces the following letter written him by Mrs. Tilton from Marietta, O., in November, 1870, and enclosed in a note to her mother:

"Nov. 1870.—I, feel my self, my heart and love to you, my dear mother, impels me to send you a copy which I this morning have written to Theodore, which I insist that you destroy and not in conversation with him—this because of my trust in you. You will do sure."

"Friday morning.—Oh! Theodore, Theodore, what shall I say to you? Your tongue and pen are dumb and powerless, but I must force my aching heart to protest against your cruelty. I do not willingly chide. I suffer most when I discover to you my feelings. Do you not know that you are fulfilling your threat that I shall no longer be considered a saint?" My life is before you. I have aspired to nothing says to do, through manifold infirmities, my best, and that not for human praise, but for the sake of love to and towards Jesus Christ, my God. Do you not know also that when in any circle you blacken Mr. B.'s name, and soon after couple mine with it, you blacken mine as well? When, by your threats, my mother cried out in agony to me: 'Why, what have you done, Elizabeth, my child?' her worst suspicions were aroused, and I laid bare my heart then that from my lips, and not yours, she might receive the dagger into her heart. Did not my dear child Florence learn enough by insinuations that her sweet, pure soul agonized in secret till she broke out with the dreadful question? I know not but it hath been her death blow when you say to me I believe Father, Mr. B. pays, and to forty of us—a very

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Twenty-second District
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
Forty second District,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
Forty fourth District,
NO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty fifth District,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First District,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District,
CHARLES JEREMY,
JAMES ONSLOW.
Fourth District,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
S. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
H. K. SAMPLE.
Sixth District,
A. R. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Esq.
COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE President takes the practical view that half-way measures will not answer, and the Kellogg Government is to be clearly and distinctly sustained. He does not believe in compromises.

A MOVEMENT is being made in Cincinnati to induce Councils to adopt an ordinance, compelling manufacturers to provide a smoke consuming apparatus. It is thought it will pass, and that thus the city will be rid of the smoke nuisance. How would it do to have such an ordinance for Pittsburgh?

WE are under obligations to Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by the stockholders to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We have already referred editorially to the report, and will yet take occasion to notice other phases of it as time and space permit.

THAT all was not so rosy for the McEnery Government is shown by the attack made by negroes on Bayou Sara. It proves that they were not satisfied to be forcibly put under, and that the McEnery usurpation would have been attended with bloodshed and crime. All this illustrates the folly of attempting to secure quietness by a simple change of administration.

AND now the *United Presbyterian* comes along, and, after sanctimoniously quoting, in editorial type, the following relative to Beecher scandal: "The trouble has [illegible] the maudlin fancies of a love-[illegible] and bedevilled by a weak sentimentalism," and much more on the same elevating and ennobling topic, proceeds to lecture other papers, that have too much self respect, at this date, to discuss the Beecher scandal, as *dangerous to the morals of children!* Papers that make use of language such as above quoted are dangerous to the morals of adults as well as children.

THE monthly report of the statistics of Commerce and Navigation for the month that ended June 30, 1874, shows a decrease in the imports of merchandise in 1874 of $74,729 868, an increase in domestic exports of $64,519,031, and a decrease in foreign exports of $596,864. The movement of specie and bullion shows an increase in 1874, of $6,973,969, a decrease in domestic exports of $14,205,860, and in foreign exports of $3,772,309. The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse June 30, 1874, was $59,705,753, against $77,583,978, June 30, 1873, being a decrease of $17,878,225. Allowing for the differences in the warehouse account, the exports for the fiscal year 1874 exceed the imports by $29,293,021, while for 1873 there is an excess of imports over exports of $101,155,939.

LOUISIANA.

Affairs at New Orleans have changed. The usurping Government has surrendered to the United States authorities, and a Military Governor is in command of the city. What will follow is, of course, uncertain. We suppose, however, that Kellogg will be restored to office; although the President is evidently disgusted with him, and would be glad to be rid of him. In this, we do not know that very many at the North differ. Few had a high estimate of him, and many would be glad were he to resign. But all this does not change the fact that the palpable duty of the President was to suppress the revolutionists, and restore to power the regularly constituted authorities. It may be that the five days allowed in his proclamation will be allowed to expire before the President hands power over to Kellogg. That it will then be done we do not, at this moment, doubt. There is a necessity for vigorous and complete action in this case, aside from the direct issue in New Orleans. The example of McEnery, were it allowed to stand, would be sure to fill the South with violence and bloodshed. It is this spirit of incipient rebellion that must be checked.

The protest of McEnery is a technical document, of very little force. The claim that the Kellogg government did not exist when the President's proclamation was issued, and that, therefore, there were no insurgents against it, was technically true; but Kellogg was Governor, and the fact that he was driven from power did not change that fact. Hence those involved in this uprising were insurgents against the authorities. His other claim, that the Kellogg government had lost its moral power is probably true, but whether it will stand, when left to itself, is another question. The leaders in the revolt deserve credit for the sense they showed in at once conceding to the demands of the Government; yet they yielded just what they knew they must concede. The impudence and crime of this uprising stands out in a clear light in view of this prompt surrender. Nearly fifty persons were killed and about one hundred wounded,—what for? To show that the McEneryites could overturn Kellogg's government. No advantage, benefit, or power, was gained by it,—only a swift surrender followed the destruction of life.

SOUTHERN SELF RULE.

It was to be expected that the Democratic and Liberal press should charge upon President Grant, Congress and the Republican party, the responsibility for the present condition of affairs in Louisiana and the South. We are not entirely sure that Congress did its duty by Louisiana, yet we realize the difficulties that beset it. The evidence was strangely conflicting, and men like Carpenter, Trumbull, Morton, Hill, Anthony were unable to agree on a report, based upon the testimony received. How then could the Senate act intelligently on five different reports? Nor is the Republican party responsible. Its policy has been to turn the Government of those Southern States over to the people of those State; and all the troubles that have arisen, have sprung up since the Provisional system was abandoned. This inspires at once the inquiry whether there is not something in the peculiarities of the population South, that accounts, by itself, for the condition of affairs lately developed?

There may be said to be three distinct elements of population at the South,—the planters, or natives, who constituted the strength of the Rebel Government, the negroes, who were slaves before the war, and Northerners, who went South at the close of the war, and settled there. In a number of particulars, these classes have been incongruous, and in conflict. The natives felt, as soon as their political disabilities were removed, that they were entitled to control their State governments. They had been accustomed to do so, were united in sentiment, understood the country, were the old settlers, and possessed all those rights that grew out of long residence. This was a natural feeling. Along with it, was a sense of superiority over the negroes, and a feeling of contempt for the white settlers, who had come among them since the war. The negroes were jubilant over their freedom, and highly appreciative of their enfranchisement. This, too, was a natural feeling. They knew that a Republican administration had given them freedom, and they naturally affiliated with the whites who were Republicans in politics. That this tendency of theirs was used by evil men to promote personal ends is true; but that all whites who settled in the South at the close of the war were political adventurers, is not true. Yet they have been classed alike, insulted, outraged, and occasionally killed.

It has so happened that the negroes and white Republicans have dominated the politics of most of the South. It is charged that this has been corruptly done; and while this may in some instances be true, it is not likely that it is generally or universally true. The natives were skilled in political tactics, and were not beaten by fraud in every instance, as they were too alert for that. Of course, this is the only plea they can put forward with the hope that it will receive a moment's attention. But we are yet to be convinced that the root trouble is not the antagonisms we have depicted. If so, it follows that the people South were necessitated to undergo the very training they have. It is a process necessary to instil into the Southern mind the idea of the equality of the ballot, and that the majority must rule. They have not outgrown the thought that social standing, intelligence (of which they assume to have the bulk), and wealth count in political matters; and until this idea is eradicated, there will not be peace at the South.

If it is thought that Northern whites can be driven away, or deprived of all the rights of citizens at the South, it is a mistake. If it is believed that the negroes can be so dominated as to be kept subservient to their old masters, this also is a mistake. Little by little the Southrons must accept the facts of the time—the results of the war. Caste aristocracy is passed away; unequal rights are things of the past; violent domination by the few is at an end; and the sooner this is learned the better. We are not surprised that it is so difficult for the hot-blooded Southerners to learn this very useful lesson; and the career of violence and bloodshed resorted to, may be accepted as one of the last, and fatal efforts to avoid the acceptance of the situation. It is the *regime*. If it fails, there will be rapid progress at the South toward peace and quietness, and a clear comprehension of what is involved in the freedom of the ballot.

It is an error to presume that the troubles there have anything whatever to do with Republican administration. The National Government did not occasion them. There was just one way to avoid them,—by allowing the native whites unrestricted sway. Whether the others, believing themselves to have a majority, would have submitted is a question, but it is clear that the natives have not submitted to be in a minority,—not because of this or that, but simply for the reason that they wish to rule. That in South Carolina and several Southern States, peculation and rascality have obtained is true, and this has strengthened the hands of those who protest, but this is not true of the Kellogg Government in Louisiana. There it is the old rule or ruin policy.

WORTH CONSIDERING.

Our city has been called upon to lay out a large amount of money, in various improvements, and is on the eve of making other contracts, involving other large sums. In view of the importance of a particular case, at this juncture, we urge that the most earnest attention be given to all the facts involved, and that where contracts are awarded, the quality of the bidder, as well as the amount stipulated, are worthy of thought. We say this, not with the view of affecting particular cases, but as a correct business proposition. We have already had serious trouble because of accepting contracts that were entirely too low, and being compelled either to take them off the contractor's hands, or to make an advance to cover losses or extra claims. It is not merely a wrong to a contractor to accept a bid palpably too low, but to the city as well. A spirit of fairness usually leads to the revision of a contract, when it is found that a person is losing money. Yet because of this, it often happens that bids are made purposely low, with a view to an advance. We do not believe in extravagant prices, but it should be understood that where bids are accepted, no deviation from the price will be allowed; and a guarantee, other than the individual bond of a firm, should be exacted, that will be ample to cover deficiencies, and make good the contract. Such a course will prevent straw bids being offered and give the taxpayers to know exactly what a given contract will cost. There has been so much uncertain bidding and doubtful contracts in the past, that as end should be put to this way of doing the business of the city.

We also urge that so far as the interests of the city will permit, there should be an effort to have all the contracts for iron work filled at home. Of course, where there is a palpable and large difference in price, and where the party abroad is responsible, and there are no extra charges consequent upon foreign contracts, the interests of the city should not be allowed to suffer. But it should be remembered that so far as iron contracts are concerned, we have a double interest—that of the taxpayer, interested in low prices; and that of our manufacturers, whose volume of work has much to do with the general prosperity of the city. Where there is not palpable injustice in caring for the manufacturers of this city, there are many obvious reasons why it should be done. Just at the present, when none of our manufactories are too busy, there are especial reasons for keeping our contracts at home.

We hear much said, relative to the wisdom of putting cast iron pipes, rather than those of wrought iron, between our new reservoirs. We do not feel competent to judge of this; but submit that the work should be done in a manner so permanent, that all danger of breakages, if possible, be avoided. We believe the people are wearied and disgusted with the clamor, and changes, extra charges, and affirmations of poor work, that have been so freely used with reference to the water works, so far as they have been completed. What they want is every reasonable assurance that contracts are at reasonable rates, and in competent and trustworthy hands, thus assuring, without doubt, the faithful and accurate performance of the contract. We say these things, not for or against persons who now are or may hereafter be, bidders for city work, but as principles that ought to be carefully observed by committees.

PERSONAL.

THEY say that Harry Meiggs can jingle $44,000,000 in his little pocket.

MISS ROSE HERSEE, at latest advices, was lying dangerously ill in Dublin with typhoid fever.

THOMAS CARLYLE, who is at present seeking recreation in Scotland, visited Edinburgh recently, where he stayed a week, and in the course of the week he spent a day at Haddington, in the ruined abbey of which quiet country town Mrs. Carlyle is buried.

BISMARCK is said to be a rollicking, overbearing, man. His wife, children, and friends stand in awe of him. He eats old sausages and black bread for breakfast, swallows an enormous dinner, washed down with large goblets of Burgundy. He smokes, works, and talks perpetually. He is funny when pleased, very formidable, very rash, and very independent.

MR. CHARLES MCILRATH, late State Auditor of Minnesota, has arrived at his home in St. Paul. He states that he has returned for the purpose of making a full examination of his account with the State in reference to the recent charges of malfeasance against him, and expresses absolute confidence that he will shortly be able to convince the people of the State that he has not stolen a dollar, and that his character for integrity is unimpeachable.

HERR THEODORE WACHTEL, son of the famous tenor, and himself a tenor singer at the Court Theater of Dessau, has taken leave of the stage for the excellent reason given in the following announcement: "To my former respected colleagues: I announce that, having lost my voice, I have abandoned the stage, and returned to the trade to which I was apprenticed. I have commenced business at Dessau as a jeweler in gold and silver, and keep a large stock, which I recommend to my fellow artists, and promise them my goods at very moderate prices. Any order from any part shall be promptly and conscientiously executed."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE distillation of rum from cranberries, is a new industry in South Jersey.

THE first ship load of grain sent direct from Texas to Europe recently left Galveston.

IN Paterson, N. J., on Friday morning, John Crown attempted to kill his wife, and failing, he killed himself.

ACCORDING to the Baltimore *American*, there are $1,000,000 worth of summer beverages sold in that city every year.

THE railway system in the United States, according to a recent statement, represents a capital of $8,800,000,000.

THE bark Gefion, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 15th and reported that on the 6th, in a squall, they lost the first mate and three men.

THE Executive Committee of the South Carolina Independent Republicans, who bolted on the nomination of Chamberlain, have issued a call for an Independent Republican Convention, to meet in Charleston, October 2d, to nominate a State ticket.

"SHAKER girls don't speak to Shaker boys," says the Pittsfield *Eagle*. "Isn't there some boy here that you are just a little fonder of than the others?" is a standing question in the confessional, but the young Shaker girls say "nays." If she "*yes*s" she gets the sack.

SAYS the Providence *Press*: If it don't rain soon, the following lines can be sung with appropriateness:

Mother, may I go out to swim?
No, my darling daughter,
Wear your clothes, my cherubim,
For there isn't any water.

Two free bath houses in New York seem to be well patronized by the public, no fewer than 597,320 baths having been taken therein since June 15th. Of the bathers, 469,380 were men or boys, and 123,940 women or girls. The baths are insufficient for the accommodation of the public, and four more are to be built.

A SIMPLE rule has been proposed to facilitate the entrance to and egress from railway cars of passengers who either commence or complete their journey at a station or depot. It is, that passengers shall enter by the rear and leave by the front door of the car, so that the two currents shall not oppose, but follow one another. It would probably be difficult for conductors to enforce an arbitrary rule of this kind, which did not commend itself to the [illegible] can, without any orders on the subject, establish the custom—stronger than any rule—of entering cars by the rear and leaving by the front doors.

THE seventeenth annual report of the Inspector of Certified Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Great Britain contains some facts of interest in this country. It shows that there are 66 of these institutions, 45 for boys and 20 for girls, with 5,622 children on the books. The general results obtained have been gradually improving, and the number of "incorrigibles" is decreasing. For the year covered by the report there was 16 of these, 8 of whom were girls. The average cost per head for the maintenance of the boys was £18 14s 1d, and for girls £18 18s 10d. The average profits for boys was £3 17s 4d, for girls £2 15s 6d, which shows that the cost of maintaining the children has been very materially reduced.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE PREPAID.

Rates of Postage to be Paid From Publication Office—Operation of the Law Commences January 1, 1875.

The new Postal law, which goes into operation on the first day of the year 1875, as passed by Congress at its last session, provides for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other publications, especially periodicals, at two cents per pound for newspapers and three cents for all other printed matter. Congress merely provided for the payment of the rates just quoted, but the particular mode of collecting the same was left to the judgment of the Postmaster General. Hon. Marshall Jewell, the new Chief of the Postal Bureau, has turned over the entire subject to his experienced third assistant, General Barber, who was in this city last week, with Mr. A. D. Hazen, Chief of the Stamp Division, and both gentlemen had several interviews with Mr. Thomas L. James, our postmaster, and elicited his views in the matter, which was practicable and simple. General Barber has figured out a complete system of stamps, whereby he can cancel the prepayment of as much as $40 with six stamps, of which the smallest denomination is two cents; but no stamps have as yet been ordered. While the ample protection of the Government is sought for by the officials they at the same time endeavor to give the least possible trouble to the publisher. The new device provides for the preparation of receipt books by the department for each publisher of a newspaper or periodical, as follows (for New York, for instance):

(Name of newspaper) Office.
No.
Amount —
Stamps.

No. New York.—
Received—dollars and—cents postage on—lbs. new [illegible] publications at 2 cents per lb.
—Postmaster.

The receipt book will be retained at the Postoffice where the newspapers are weighed. The stubs of the receipt book serve as memoranda to the Postoffice of the sums paid, from which returns will be made to the General Department. The stamp system has been devised, inasmuch as the act of Congress calls for the use of "adhesive" stamps, which will be affixed to the stub of the receipts by the Postoffice clerk and cancelled. Thus the publisher will be saved the annoyance of purchasing and affixing stamps, for after the law goes into effect he will simply take his receipts and hold them as evidence that the postage has been paid. Postmaster General Jewell highly approves General Barber's plan, which is simple, comprehensive, will save the publishers and save thousands of dollars to the Treasury. On the completion of the details a circular will be issued by the department explaining the system, copies of which will be forwarded to the newspaper and publishing houses and to the four thousand postmasters throughout the States.

Comte de Chambord and Carlos.

The Carlist official organ publishes a letter addressed by the Comte De Chambord to Don Carlos, his nephew by marriage. It is in the following terms: "The satisfaction which the perusal of your letter has given me, through the energy of the sentiments expressed in it, is as warm as the interest which it inspires in me in all its details. I am able to appreciate at their true value the grounds which have led you to address your Memorandum to the European Powers. I trust that, after reading the facts stated by you with such clearness the powers in question, better informed, and guided, moreover, by their own interests, will no longer continue to shut their eyes to the truth, and will not present to the world the melan holy spectacle which we contemplate. I have no need to tell you how happy your aunt and I will be when the news of the triumph of the Legitimist cause in Spain reaches us. God has already accorded you visible marks of His protection, and He will sustain you to the end, for you will always be faithful to Him while fighting only, as you have hitherto done, for His glory, the welfare of the people, and the triumph of the Catholic Church."

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A Perilous Balloon Voyage—Thrilling Journey Through the Air by a French Aeronaut and His Wife—A Landing Effected Near Grimsby, England—Rescued by a Fishing Smack from a Watery Grave.

The departure of a French aeronaut and his wife on a balloon journey, undertaken under perilous circumstances, was described in the GAZETTE a few days since. It now seems that M. Durnof and his wife, who ascended in a balloon from Calais, August 31, were landed at Grimsby on September 4. M. Durnof says: "At 7:55 P. M. the balloon went up amid the acclamations of the crowd, and for the space of three hundred metres went in a northerly direction. Our course then changed to the northeast, and shortly afterward we saw the French and English light-houses at sea. We seemed to be going more toward England than toward France. There were no vessels to be seen at sea and night was coming on. I felt that in that case I should be obliged to make a long voyage, and must economize my ballast. I decided to pass the night watching the extremity of rope seventy metres long, and every time the rope touched the water I threw out a very small quantity of ballast. At 4 A. M., just before sunrise, I threw all the light ballast out, and discovered that during the night I had been driven in a northeasterly direction. Not knowing the distance I was from the nearest land, and fearful of being driven by another current to the northward, I resolved to try to lower myself on to a vessel. I perceived many of all sizes below me. Being then 1,600 metres high, I manœuvred so as to get down, and towards 5 o'clock I succeeded. The lower current of the wind was blowing northwest. It is impossible to describe my extreme thirst, and my poor wife—whom I tried to console by telling her that we were going in the right direction did not lose courage. I showed her two vessels in the direction we were falling, and I made her understand that we were trying to get stopped by one of them. Of the eight bags of ballast I had taken with me I had only discharged three, and I should have been able, if needful, to continue my journey for thirteen or fourteen hours. I noticed that the smallest of the vessels, a fishing smack, manœuvred and tried to cross my path. The sea was very rough indeed. Without any fear I opened the valve, and descended until the ropes were trailing in the water, and in an instant we were past the vessel. The crew of the smack, however, launched their small boat, and two men rowed it toward us. It was then 6 o'clock, and seeing the good-will of the fishermen to come to help us, I resolved to stop the speed of the balloon by springing the valve until the car filled with water, and thus give more resistance to the progress of the balloon. However, when I turned round I could not see the vessel. From time to time tremendous waves broke upon the balloon, covering us with water, but still the balloon resisted, and my fear then was that the balloon might burst, in which case we should assuredly have been lost. At 7 o'clock we again sighted the smack on the horizon, and saw that she was pursuing us, and we noticed that by degrees she came closer to us. The cold was very severe, and our limbs were becoming benumbed. Our strength was failing us, and the hope of being overtaken by the smack was the only thing that gave strength to our arms to hold on. My wife's limbs were benumbed, and at each jerk of the balloon she became weaker and weaker. The smack continued to approach us, and was now within 600 metres. I pointed it out to my wife and it renewed her courage. What was more tiring was being obliged to hold her in my arms. The smack was then very near us, and I raised myself on the ropes and threw them

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interes allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostainger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lade, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Gerwig, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
D. M. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 19, 1874.

No material changes are to be reported in the financial situation. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is taking steps to have its affairs removed from bankruptcy in order that it may be in position to settle with its creditors on the first of October. We learn that signatures to the petition have not been given with the promptness that is desired. We presume this arises from two causes,—the want of knowledge on the part of the creditors that this petition is awaiting their signatures; and there are some, possibly, who hope for better terms if they stand aloof. This latter class are acting in a very absurd manner. Were they to make suit, and get the face of their bills, after the months of litigation that will be certain to ensue, they would get no more, after their legal expenses are paid, than they will now. We think the petition for a dismissal of bankruptcy proceedings should have accompanied the agreement, and both would have been largely signed by this time. As it is, the creditors will get advantage of their agreement by promptly signing the petition.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the report on the Pennsylvania Railroad affairs: "This investigating committee covers a wide field of inquiry and embodies a large volume of facts that has required a vast amount of labor to collate and in little railway experience to present in readable shape. The report is not all couleur de rose, for it censures with just severity errors in the past management of the company's affairs, and suggests some wholesome amendments in detail as to the future, while many others of its suggestions will bear examination and criticism, and to which we will probably refer as space shall offer. It is perhaps as well to state just here that the members of the investigating committee when present this day passed by and report are not in any sense 'disaffected stockholders,' and were not selected entirely from the complaining," as we see stated in some of the newspaper notices of their report. They are all, certainly a majority of them, friends of the company and its officers."

The New York and Erie and the New York Central Railways give notice that from and after the 21st instant free lighterage deliveries of grain in less than five car loads from point of shipment will cease. Thereafter all deliveries of lots of less than five cars will be made from Jersey City. Small lots will not be aggregated to make five cars.

The Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable October 1st. The company, in addition, has set aside out of earnings since July 1, 1874, an amount equal to its January dividend.

Says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*: Making a reasonable allowance for proportionate accumulation of currency in banks everywhere in the West and Northwest, we may safely estimate that there is $40,000,000 less than the usual average amount of currency in actual circulation and use in the West and Northwest in the payment for crops. This certainly is not favorable to an active movement of crops. The fact is that prices of grain are all a good deal deranged. Corn, wheat, barley, and oats are all ridiculously near the same price, as though they were of nearly equal value. Wheat has been depressed by the reports of large crops in other countries to twenty-five cents per bushel below the average price of years, while corn is at least twenty five cents per bushel above the average price, and probably that much above what is warranted by the present crop. Barley also is temporarily held up by speculation, in spite of a large crop, as is shown by the fact that it can be bought for next month's delivery eight cents per bushel lower than for cash. All there is no question about there having been abundant crops of corn and barley and a moderate one of oats, there seems no reason why the high prices for all these grains should not bring them forward more rapidly before long, and thus help to stimulate general business in the West to some extent.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	112¾	112¾
5-20—1864,	112¾	113
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new.	113¾	113¾
" 1867,	113¾	113¾
" 1868—coupons.	113¾	113¾
10-40's	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	117	117
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
10-40's—coupons	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	10	10¾
Erie	34¾	34¾
I. C.	89	
S. H. & R.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	9¾	9¾
St. Paul	33¾	33
Do. Preferred	82	82
Michigan Southern	76¾	77¾
Do Central	73¾	76
North Western Common	68¾	69¾
Do. Pref	84	84
Rock Island	101	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	87½
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	34¾	35
Toledo & Wabash	31	32¾
Harlem	125¾	125
Chicago & Alton	98	100
Adams Express	104¾	105
American Express	6¾	6¾
U. S. Express	67	
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77¾	78¼
Quicksilver		24
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Panama		135¾
Merchants Union Express	18¾	22
Manhattan and St. Joseph.	21	26
Iron Mountain	15¾	15¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
P. R. R.	59¼	
" scrip	10¾	10¾
Reading	103¾	103¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	55¾	56
Oil Creek	8	
Lehigh Valley	68¾	
Central Transportation	44	44¾
Elmira Com.	56¾	56¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	88	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	63¾	

NEW YORK, September 18, 1874.

The customs receipts were $242,000, and the Treasury disbursements $72,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,431,288. Money was easy at 2@3; prime discounts 5@6. Sterling was weaker at 483¾ for sixty days and 484¼ for sight. Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 109¾. The carrying rates were 1@2; loans flat. The clearings were $17,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal, except Tennessees, which declined slightly. Railroad bonds were strong. Governments were steady. Stocks were active all day, with an advance of ¼@1¼ in the morning boards. Prices reacted a fraction from the highest point of the day to-late afternoon dealings, in the general list. Union Pacific and Hannibal & St. Joseph shares were exceptionally strong. Union Pacific rose to 35¾, the highest price yet made on the present upward movement. Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced from 24¾ to 26¾, and preferred from 29¾ to 26½. Among the sales were 10,000 shares Western Union, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 4,100 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 37,500 Union Pacific, 6,000 Northwest, 8,000 St. Paul, and 4,700 C. C. & I. C.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 115; do '65, 115¾; do new, 115¾; do of '67, 116¾; do of '68, 116¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10 40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 58; do new, 68; Virginia, new, 58, do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 61; United States Express, 66; Pacific Mail, 47¾; N. Y. Central, 101½; Erie, 34¾; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97½; Northwestern common, 36¾; do preferred, 54; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 104¼; St. Paul, 32½; do preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 32¾; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 98¾; do preferred, 101½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 101½; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 9¾; Illinois Central, 89; Union Pacific, 35; [Central Pacific, 91; Union, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103.

LONDON, September 18—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £52,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 2¾ per cent., ¼ or below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '67, 105¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾. N. Y. Central 96¾; Erie 32¾@33; do preferred 52.

PARIS, September 18 —Rentes 63f 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1874.

There are no new or important features in the general markets deserving of special notice; business continue fairly active, if anything it is increasing, and the outlook, while it is not all that could be desired, is such that can reasonably be expected. We can report an encouraging demand for all the leading staples, and while it is, as it has been ever since the panic, confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, there is a very fair business in the aggregate, nevertheless.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; selling at from $1@2 per bbl, according to quality.

BUTTER—Continues firm, and for the better grades prices have still further advanced; we were reported sales of prime to choice at 28@3c. The low grades remain unchanged.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand for prime New Factory, and we can report regular sales at 14@ 14¾. An advance next week is almost certain. Ohio Sweitzer, 16@17, as to quality.

FLOUR—The general spirit and tone of the market is firmer but the demand continues light and prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours at $6.25@6.75 for Wisconsins; $7@7.50 for Minnesotas, the outside figure for choice old stock; red winter, $6@6.50; we generally informed that new Minnesota flour, made from new wheat will cost $6.75, delivered here. Rye Flour, $5@5.25.

GROCERIES—There is a continued good demand for sugars—some of our merchants report that they are unable to fill some of their orders, especially for Yellows, hence the market may be written strong at the recent advance. Coffee, according to our latest advices, is considerably firmer at the seaboard, especially as regards the better grades of Rio, which are in light supply, as compared with common, and an advance for the kind in question of ¼ to ½ cent is looked for. However, the general impression among dealers is that prices are decided to rule lower, in view of the almost unprecedented crop. Molasses and syrups are limited supply and firm, but quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.—Hard, 12¾ A, 12¾ B, 11¾c; Ex. C, 11¾; Franklin Extra, C, No. 1, 10¾; Franklin Extra, C, 10¾; New Orleans, 9¾@10¼; Demerara 11¾@11¾c. P. 90 to 100.

COFFEE.—Fancy Roasted, 25c; loose, 24¼c; Choice, 23½; Prime, 23; Good, 22½; Low, 21¾.

SYRUPS—Fancy Map e, 75; prime, 70; fair, 70; N. O. Molasses—Cuoice, 88; prime, 85; fair, 80; choice D. muscavado, 80; prime, 75; fair, 70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾.

SPICES—Unchanged.

HAVANA—Wheat continues dull, with more offering than can be disposed of, notwithstanding prices are said to be lower here, relatively, than in the West. Wheat has been depressed by the reports of large crops in other countries to twenty-five cents per bushel below the average price of years, while corn is at least twenty five cents per bushel above the average price, and probably that much above what is warranted by the present crop. Barley also is temporarily held up by speculation, in spite of a large crop, as is shown by the fact that it can be bought for next month's delivery eight cents per bushel lower than for cash. All there is no question about there having been abundant crops of corn and barley and a moderate one of oats, there seems no reason why the high prices for all these grains should not bring them forward more rapidly before long, and thus help to stimulate general business in the West to some extent.

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Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Panama		135¾
Merchants Union Express	18¾	22
Manhattan and St. Joseph.	21	26
Iron Mountain	15¾	15¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
P. R. R.	59¼	
" scrip	10¾	10¾
Reading	103¾	103¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	55¾	56
Oil Creek	8	
Lehigh Valley	68¾	
Central Transportation	44	44¾
Elmira Com.	56¾	56¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	88	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	63¾	

NEW YORK, September 18, 1874.

The customs receipts were $242,000, and the Treasury disbursements $72,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,431,288. Money was easy at 2@3; prime discounts 5@6. Sterling was weaker at 483¾ for sixty days and 484¼ for sight. Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 109¾. The carrying rates were 1@2; loans flat. The clearings were $17,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal, except Tennessees, which declined slightly. Railroad bonds were strong. Governments were steady. Stocks were active all day, with an advance of ¼@1¼ in the morning boards. Prices reacted a fraction from the highest point of the day to-late afternoon dealings, in the general list. Union Pacific and Hannibal & St. Joseph shares were exceptionally strong. Union Pacific rose to 35¾, the highest price yet made on the present upward movement. Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced from 24¾ to 26¾, and preferred from 29¾ to 26½. Among the sales were 10,000 shares Western Union, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 4,100 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 37,500 Union Pacific, 6,000 Northwest, 8,000 St. Paul, and 4,700 C. C. & I. C.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 115; do '65, 115¾; do new, 115¾; do of '67, 116¾; do of '68, 116¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10 40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 58; do new, 68; Virginia, new, 58, do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 61; United States Express, 66; Pacific Mail, 47¾; N. Y. Central, 101½; Erie, 34¾; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97½; Northwestern common, 36¾; do preferred, 54; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 104¼; St. Paul, 32½; do preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 32¾; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 98¾; do preferred, 101½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 101½; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 9¾; Illinois Central, 89; Union Pacific, 35; [Central Pacific, 91; Union, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103.

LONDON, September 18—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £52,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 2¾ per cent., ¼ or below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '67, 105¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾. N. Y. Central 96¾; Erie 32¾@33; do preferred 52.

PARIS, September 18 —Rentes 63f 60c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1874.

Trade continues very quiet, and no improvement is looked for until the vexed question of transportation is disposed of. Refiners here are determined to fight the uniform rate project brought forward by the Railroads, claiming, very properly, that it is neither reasonable or just; they can see no justice in being obliged to pay as much for the transportation of their product as other points double the distance from Philadelphia and New York, and it would strike almost any one, unbiased in regard to the matter, that such a policy could not but be productive of bad results. The feeling among our people in regard to this matter is that the Penna. Railroad should do all in her power to foster and encourage the oil business of Pittsburgh instead of attempting, unintentionally though it may be, to cripple. If not to destroy it. Pittsburgh has been at a great disadvantage in regard to transportation for a couple of years past; her refiners have had to pay a higher rate of freight than other points located at a much greater distance from these boards, and but for the superior products and experience would have been much larger than they were. The market for refined was reported a shade weaker this afternoon, quotations ranging from 24½@25c. Crude, 12¾@12¾c. Crude is steady at about 10c @ barrel at Parker.

The Barrel trade continues dull but prices are nominally unchanged; countries, $1.30; city make, $1.40@1.50.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Waring Bros	Tack Bros., Waring Bros.,	Phila. 476 do 1,468
Total		1,821

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Bashnell	National O W	9 9
Young	Sunbeam O W	6 8
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	6 3 5
Stevenson	Peerless O W	9 1 4
Eckhart & F	Brilliant O W	9 9
McKelvy	Vesta O W	4 0 1
Total		5,0 6

English Iron and Coal Trade Summary.

Pending the effect of the blast furnaces which have been recently relighted in Scotland, the Glasgow warrant market has shown a weak vitality. For the United States very little has been done, but the slackness has been compensated by a demand from Germany. At Middlesborough No. 3 and Foundry 4 are in great request. Frequent inquiries are also made for Forge No. 4, now becoming scarce, the furnaces running upon foundry. The foundries of Cleveland are fairly employed. Rail makers are scarce. On the West coast a considerable reaction is noticeable. Cumberland is far slower to revive than Barrow in Furness, but the clearing off of the immense stocks accumulated in this district encourages the hope that business will be act vely resumed when lower priced fuel shall enable the Iron makers of the district to work at a profit. Hay, Hodges & Co. are busy for Bessemer Iron has improved, and at prices slightly below those quoted a large business may be done. Manufacturers generally are disposed to resist any further reduction. The steel makers of the West coast are well supplied with orders and are the only engaged in getting off some heavy shipments of rails to America before the close of the navigation season on the Canadian lakes. South Lancashire has seen a decline in foundry pig and the demand for forge has suddenly ceased. Nevertheless the rolling mills are very busy, and in manufactured generally a firmer tone prevails.

Sheffield is complaining of failures in the tradi tional centre of steel manufacture is now subjected to competition, not only from Belgium, but with the native parts of this country. The north, more favorably situated than Sheffield with regard to fuel, pours a large tonnage of Bessemer steel into the metropolis of Hallamshire. Business is also diverted from the town by the home railway companies, who are buying Bessemer steel from the contractors, and make it up into rails and tires. The cast steel trade is improving as the season advances, and it is expected that the heavy Canadian orders recently received will be followed by a largely increased demand from the United States. In South Staffordshire the demand for finished iron is fairly maintained, sheets especially being in fair request. Prices for iron are steadily variable, marked being quoted at £12, while common are sold down to £9 10. In South Wales trade is unsatisfactory. Mills are short of rolling stock and are working at half time, and many furnaces are out of blast. During the settlement of difficulties between master and men the coal trade in this country is in an anomalous condition. West Cumberland languishes for want of fuel, while manufacturing coal in other districts, according to our latest advices, Lancashire prices are tending downward: in Staffordshire the supply immensely exceeds the demand, and in the great coal producing counties of Northumberland and Durham, screened manufacturing coal may now be bought for 8s or 9s. unscreened from 6s 9d to 7s 6d, small coal for 7s6d, and coke for 11s or 13s. While the inferior kinds of coal are a drug in the market, a firm tone and attitude is preserved for steam and house coal.—Iron, London, Aug. 27.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 18, 1874.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring quoted unsettled; No 1 spring $1.06; No 2 99c spot, 98¾c seller October; 86c seller November; 86c seller year; No 3 92¾c; rejected 80½c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 78¾@79c spot; 78¾c bid seller September, 77 bid seller October; rejected 76½@77c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 36¾c bid spot; 49¾ bid seller September; 48¾c bid seller October; 44¾@45c seller the year. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 83¾c. Barley active; No 2 $1.03@1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork declined; $24@24.25 spot; $18.10 seller the year. Lard dull and nominal at 14¾c spot or seller October; 13½c seller the year. Bulk Meats easier; shoulde s 8¾c.

Whisky—$1.06.

On call board in the afternoon wheat closed firm at 99¾c seller September. Corn lower at 78¾c cash; 78c seller September; 77c seller October.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Flour: receipts 7,000 bbls; in moderate demand, but unchanged; sales 12,000 bbls; No 2 spring at $4.75@5.12½; No 2 Chicago at $4.94@5.16; new No 2 Northwest at $5.16@5.17½; No 1 spring at $5.30@5.45; No 1 Milwaukee at $5.45@5.50; Rye quiet and unchanged. Malt steady. Corn: receipts 19,000 bushels; market a shade firmer with a light supply, closing quiet; western mixed 90@90½c; yellow western 90½@91c; sales 60,000 bushels; market declined 1 former and closed quiet; western mixed 89@89½c; white do 95@96c. Oats: receipts 8,000 bushels; market declined ½c; white do 46@48c; mixed Western 43@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1.01.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.05; No 2 97¾c. Oats higher and held firm; No 1 40½c; No 2 mixed 39½c. Barley active; No 2 cash $1.12; seller September $1.15; No 3 85c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 18.—Flour quiet at $3.10@4.90. Wheat quiet at $1.00@1.05. Corn steadier at 77¾@78c. Oats 39@39c. Provisions strong; sales of shoulders at 9¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 15½c. Flour firm at $4@7.40. Corn firm; trade firm at 82@86c. Rye firm at 160@175c. Bacon steady at 11¾, 11¾, 10¾@12c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 18 —Wheat steady; extra $1.19¾; No 1 $1.15¾; amber $1.09. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 82@83c. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 40c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 18.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour, Grain and Provisions unchanged. Whisky $1.01. Bagging: 2 pound hemp 13¾@14¾c; flax and jute as to weight 14@15c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 15c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5.50. Wheat steady at $1.20. Corn active at 61. to 65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.00.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 18.—Wheat quiet; old No 1 Milwaukee club $1.26. Corn firm and quiet at 90c. Barley in fair demand.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 18.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 80@86c. Oats firm at 39@40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Beeves; to-day's receipts 60 cars and 1,000 head, making 1,400 head, against 4,100 the same time last week; market steady at Monday's prices; sales of 1,000 head at 9@9½c per lb for steers; 8½@9c per lb, to dress 55 lbs to 58 lbs to the gross; and 8@8½c per lb, to dress 55 lbs to 56 lbs. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,820, making 10,460 for the days, against 14,880 same time last week; the market was dull and 10c per head lower, and all were sold; sheep ranged from 4½ to 6c per lb, and lambs from 5¾ to 7¾c per lb. Calves: receipts 3,870, making 16,950 for four days, against 15,710 last time last week; market quiet and nominally steady; veal calves 7½@8c; grass-fed calves nominally 4@6c per head.

ALBANY, September 18.—Cattle: receipts 647 cars, against 576 last week; market quiet and steady; choice beeves 9@9¼ lower; medium to common unchanged. Sheep and lambs: market for sheep unchanged; common to fair at 4@4½c; fair to good 4½@5c; extras 5¼@5½c; active and prices 5@10c per head lower; fair to good 6@6½c; extras 7¼@. Hogs: receipts 4,000; market active and prices 10c higher; supply; veal calves 7½@8½; grass-fed calves nominally 4@6 per head.

BUFFALO, September 18.—Cattle: receipts to-day 918, making a total for the week thus far of 10,603; no sales to-day; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; the yards are bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 1,600, making a total for the week thus far of 12,800; the market is slightly lower on Canada lambs at $5.75@5.87½; Canada sheep $4.50@5; western sheep $4@4½; the yards are bare of stock. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,700, making a total for the week thus far of 20,900; the market is active and 5@10c lower; common to extra $6@6.50; fair to choice $6.50@7.10; receipts sold at $7@7.10; shipments 600. Sheep: receipts 500; market steady and unchanged.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—Wool firm with an advancing tendency; xxxx carpet; Ohio, Pennsylvania and western X, 39@40c; medium fine delaine, X, 39@39½c; med um clothing, 38@39c; coarse 36@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine delaine medium 39@40c; coarse 37@39c; combing washed 39@40c; combing unwashed 30@32c; fine unwashed 30@32c; fine merino 36@37½c; extra and merino pulled 42@45c; No 1 and super pulled 44@47c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Cotton quiet, with sales of on-line middling uplands at 15¾c; Orleans 15¾c; net receipts, no bales; gross 14 bales; futures closed easy; sales of 25,600 bales as follows: September 15 19-32@15¾c; October 15 7-32@15 9-32c; November 15 5-16@15 7-32c; December 15 9-32@15 5-16c; January 15 15-32@15 17-32c; February 15 23-32@15 25-32c; March 16 11-32@16¾c; May 16¾@15 16-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Cotton in better demand; sales of 1,000 bales; supply more liberal, factors meeting the market freely; quotations of low middlings and grades above ordered 15¾@15¾c; good ordinary 15¼@15¾c; low middlings 14¾@15¾c; middlings to strict middlings 15¾@15¾c; good middling 16@16¼c; receipts 1,005 bales; no exports; stock 18,626; unsold last evening 14,600. Week's sales 2,300 bales; receipts, net, 5,424; gross 6,105; exports coastwise 1,773.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 18—In the dry goods market business was quiet to-day, owing to a somewhat rainy storm. The jobbing trade was moderately active, and the prices tend downwards. Dunnell's fancy and staple prints are reduced to 9c, and Bristol fancies and side bands to 8c. Cotton goods are quiet, but mainly unchanged in price. Woolens are dull. Hosiery, crapes and millinery goods are selling freely at auction.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car corn Park & Co; 1 do lumber S & W H Martin; 1 do w boards T C Jenkins; 1 do ice T McCoy; 1 do clay McIntosh, H & Co; 1 bx and 1 bdl mdse Rev C Hepler; 1 bx do G A Kelly & Co; 7 do iron castings Whitmore W L & Co; 10 do do A Bril W F Armstrong; ten do onions J Ellis; 9 do mills Steuber R & S; 1 pail paint G E Palmer; 3 bxs iron castings Engleman A & B; 5 bdls fence Fleming H & Co; 2 bxs bolts Lyle B & McC; 1 brl eggs H J McCracken Bro; lot produce Voigt M & Co; 1 do Head C & Co; 2 bris a butter J Whitner; 2 tubs cheese P Duff & Son; ten bxs g ware S do b ware Fleming A & Co; 1 pkge mdse D & Co; 2 do do 1 bdls paper Godfrey & C; 2 bris flour T C Jenkins; lot s iron Lewis B D & Co; 22 bdls bows M McKelvey & Co; 2 bris eggs H Reader; lot h h goods J F Dyer.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car corn Park & Co; 1 do lumber S & W H Martin; 1 do w boards T C Jenkins; 1 do ice T McCoy; 1 do clay McIntosh; H & Co; 1 bx and 1 bdl mdse Rev C Hepler; 1 bx do G A Kelly & Co; 7 do iron castings Whitmore W L & Co; 10 do do A Bril W F Armstrong; ten do onions J Ellis; 9 do mills Steuber R & S; 1 pail paint G E Palmer; 3 bxs iron castings Engleman A & B; 5 bdls fence Fleming H & Co; 2 bxs bolts Lyle B & McC; 1 brl eggs H J McCracken Bro; lot produce Voigt M & Co; 1 do Head C & Co; 2 bris a butter J Whitner; 2 tubs cheese P Duff & Son; ten bxs g ware S do b ware Fleming A & Co; 1 pkge mdse D & Co; 2 do do 1 bdls paper Godfrey & C; 2 bris flour T C Jenkins; lot s iron Lewis B D & Co; 22 bdls bows M McKelvey & Co; 2 bris eggs H Reader; lot h h goods J F Dyer.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.—

Nimick & Co	5	Nimick & Co m
Zug and Co m	5	Rogers & B
Fgh Fze & I Co m	2	Byers and McC m
Langhlin and Co o	10	Graff B & Co m
Lewis B & D	1	Lewis O & P m
Total		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—

J Moorhead m	3	Nimick & Co m
Total		
Zug & Co o	12	Lloyd and B o
Isabella Furnace o	12	Lloyd and B o
H Lloyd Son & Co o	2	S. R. & Co o
McCon ey F & Co o	2	Nimick & Co p
Cambridge I Co p	14	
Total		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.—

Nimick & Co m	16	Rogers & B
Zug and Co m	5	Totten & Co m
Fgh Fze & I Co m	2	Byers and McC m
Langhlin and Co o	10	Graff B & Co m
Lewis B & D	1	Lewis O & P m
Total		

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloome.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—

J Moorhead m	2
Total	7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—

Zug & Co o	5
Isabella Furnace o	12
H Lloyd Son & Co o	2
McCon ey F & Co o	2
Cambridge I Co p	14
Total	41

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.—

Nimick & Co m	16
Zug and Co m	5
Fgh Fze & I Co m	2
Langhlin and Co o	10
Lewis B & D	1
Total	34

GEORGE H. ROBB,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The weather yesterday was cool and pleasant, but the prospects are that more rain will be probable as the day preceding. It is impossible to give an accurate report of the stage of water, but it is somewhere from twelve to fifteen inches—the marks here cannot be relied on when the water gets down as low as it is at present.

Capt. D. S. H. Gilmore, after having been absent about two months at the sea shore, has returned home, and his friends will be glad to learn that he is considerably improved in health.

Capt. J

HOME NEWS.

The Coming Race.

A telegram from New York says: The representatives of George Brown, of Halifax, and Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, have posted $1,000, as a part of the $4,000 in gold for which the principles are to row on the Kennebowasis River at St. Johns, N. B. The course is four miles in length. The final deposit of $2,000 is to be posted on the 24th.

Committee on Appeals.

The Council Committee on Appeals was to have held a meeting, but as Mr. West, the Chairman, was the only member who put in an appearance, an adjournment was made until next Tuesday evening. There is a large amount of business to come before this committee which should be promptly attended to. It is to be hoped that the members will make an effort to be present on Tuesday evening.

Hymeneal.

On Thursday evening a pleasant hymeneal ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. John Beatty, at Claremont—the chief participants being Mr. Elwin E. Graham, of Etna, to Miss Minnie E. Beatty, eldest daughter of the host of the occasion. We extend congratulations and good wishes to the youthful pair, and indulge a hope that their matrimonial journeyings may be as calm and serene as the pleasant day which witnessed their happy nuptials.

Suit for Damages.

In the District Court yesterday, C. A. Boucher entered a suit for damages against A. D. Thompson. The plaintiff avers that on the 24th of July Thompson made an information against him before Alderman Black, charging him with obtaining goods by false representations. At the hearing the Alderman held him for Court, but when the case was brought before the Grand Jury they ignored the bill. Boucher claims damages to the amount of $500. A *capias* was issued returnable the first Monday in October.

Accident on the Troy Hill Road.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a man named John Smith was walking near the stone wall, above Eberhardt's brewery, on the Troy Hill road, [illegible] gheny, a mass of earth and stones fell down [illegible] side of the hill, and tumbled on his head, knocking him down and rendering him insensible and inflicting severe injuries on his head. He was removed to Dr. Eistons office, and after his wounds were dressed he was removed to his home. His injuries are of a rather serious nature.

Bill in Equity.

In the District Court yesterday equity proceedings were commenced by the Borough of McKeesport against Hiram A. Sinclair, Benjamin B. Cousair et al. The Plaintiff's bill sets forth that it is a municipal corporation, and under its act of incorporation has the right to lay out, open, grade and pave streets within its limits. It also avers that the defendants prior to the Municipal Corporation, and by virtue of this pretention are marking off, planing and making plots of streets, lanes, and alleys within the city limits in direct opposition to the provisions of the new Constitution. A perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants is prayed for.

Fifteenth Ward Schools—A Good Idea.

A Mechanical Drawing School will be opened in the Lawrence (Fifteenth ward) school house on Monday evening, 21st inst., and continued for sixty four evenings. Mr. Adolf Schuler has kindly accepted the position of instructor, and make the school a success if it can be done. This is a move in the right direction, and, located as the school is in the midst of a manufacturing district, should be well patronized by parties for whose benefit it is established. The experience of Mr. Duncan, the Principal, under whose supervision the school will be conducted is such as to authorize the statement that he knows how to manage a night school, as to subserve the interests of those in attendance.

The Butcher's Run Nuisance.

The stench arising from Butcher's Run, on O'Hara street, where it was broken open and the water from which washed away a house, during the flood, was fearful yesterday. At least half a dozen loads of manure had been thrown into the run by butchers farther up had lodged at this open place, and lay there under the hot sun, giving forth stench that pervaded the whole neighborhood. The water was not sufficient water in the run to wash the matter away. Something should be done to abate this, the greatest nuisance in the city. The matter is respectfully referred to Health Officer Hoch. for his earliest consideration, and it is hoped that he may be able to devise some means whereby that vicinity will be relieved from its intolerable and disease creating nuisance.

Changed his Mind.

Among the cases before the Grand Jury yesterday was one in which a liquor dealer was prosecuted by a Mrs. Cavenaugh for selling liquor without a license. Her husband was called as a witness, but refused to give any testimony. This fact was reported and he was brought before Sterrett, who sent for the obstinate witness. The Court told him he would commit him and that he must stand committed until he would testify. Michael said he would stay until the crown grew over his eyes, if need be. He was then sent down to jail, and in about twenty minutes he sent the following note to Warden Smith, who sent it up to Judge Sterrett:

Mr. Smith:

SIR—I will swear the truth, tell them.

MICHAEL CAVENAUGH.

This settled the matter, and Michael was released, and went before the Grand Jury and gave his testimony.

Board of Health.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. Edwards, Hays, Fleming and Arthurs. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Health Officer Gray called attention to the exceedingly filthy condition of Smallman street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. He stated that a number of stagnant pools of water have collected on it and the only way he knew in which it could be remedied, was by having the street opened. He was instructed to present [illegible] fests to Councils and request such action as [illegible] tion that the night [illegible] needed.

The communication was referred to the [illegible].

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a requisition on the City Treasurer for $1,000, and the Board adjourned.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Meeting in the Butcher's Run Flooded District—The Citizens Opposed to Raising the Grades of the Streets.

The residents and property holders of the flooded district of Butcher's Run, in Allegheny, held a meeting on Thursday at Lutz & Waltz's hall, on Chestnut street, to hear the report of the committee which was appointed to present to Councils the petition prepared at the previous meeting providing for the opening of Valley street, and for other improvements in the district.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. A. Fuchs to the chair, with Mr. John G. Walther acting as Secretary.

Mr. Walther, as chairman of the committee, reported that the petition had been presented to Councils and referred to the Street and Survey Committees, and that a board of viewers had been appointed to estimate the cost of the three different plans proposed for the improvement of the district. He also stated that he thought Councils favored the plan for filling up the streets and raising the grades, and unless the people interested in the matter took the necessary steps to prevent it, that plan would be adopted.

The meeting was then addressed at some length by Dr. Hardtmeyer, Christ. Breininger, Frank Hopf, Charles Albrecht and J. G. Walther, in opposition to the proposed raising of the streets.

Dr. Hardtmeyer moved that a remonstrance be prepared, to be submitted to Councils, against the adoption of that plan. Adopted.

Mr. Walther moved that the committee having the matter in charge be increased to fifteen members. Adopted, and the committee now stands as follows: John G. Walther, E. Fuehr, C. Albrecht, C. Breininger, J. Nanz, F. Hopf, Joseph Dierstein, Daniel Lutz, Dr. Hardtmeyer, Ferd. Ev, F. Bethsen, N. Richter, Herchenroether, John Meyerhofer, and John Mayer.

Mr. Walther then moved that in case Councils adopted the plan for raising the grades, that the citizens carry the matter into the Courts. Adopted.

The remonstrance against the plan for raising the grades was then prepared, and eighty-five signatures at once received, and it is thought there will be quite a number more attached to it before it is presented to Councils.

Adjourned.

GRACE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The New Pastor—A Compliment from His Congregation.

Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church, of this city, has given a call to a new pastor, who is expected to take charge in a short time. In reference to this clergyman, who has thus been called to Pittsburgh, we clip the following unequivocally complimentary item from the Utica *Herald*.

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS of the Elizabeth street Colored Presbyterian Church has received a call from the Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, Pa., at a salary of $1,000. His resignation has been accepted by his former charge. Mr. Thomas has made very many friends in Utica during his stay here, who will regret to hear that he has determined to leave us. They will wish him well, wherever he may be located. The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the congregation of Hope Chapel, on receiving the resignation of their pastor.

WHEREAS, Our beloved pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas is about to dissolve his pastoral relations with this church, to accept a call to another field of labor; and whereas, his labors among us for the past four years have been productive of great good in diffusing the knowledge of Christ, in and around us,

Resolved, That it is with deep regret and sorrow that we acquiesce with him in negotiating for his pastoral dissolution.

Resolved, That in accepting his resignation we do it with great reluctance, and feel greatly bereaved in consequence thereof.

Resolved, That we feel it a duty and a privilege to bear our earnest and sincere testimony to the high moral and Christian character of our pastor, and to the fidelity, zeal and success with which he has labored among us as a minister of Christ.

Resolved, That wherever providence may cast his lot, he will carry with him the entire confidence and sincere affection of this church, and our earnest desire and prayer for his future welfare.

Resolved, That we forthwith proceed to appoint two commissioners from this church, to attend the meeting of the presbytery at Whitesboro, on Tuesday next, to confer with that body in relation to the dissolution of our union as pastor and church."

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. WM. M. PAXTON summered Lake George.

REV. DANIEL DANIELS, an aged Baptist Minister of New Brighton, died on last Sunday night.

THE Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, will commence using the new version of Psalms tomorrow.

THE Pennsylvania Baptist General Association will meet in the Harrisburg Baptist Church October 15.

REV. JOHN BACHMAN, of Egg Harbor City, has received a call to become the pastor of St. James Reformed Church, this city.

THE dedication of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church at Homestead, will take place the second Sunday in October.

REV. F. A. NOBLE, of the Third Presbyterian Church this city is improving in health. He preaches once every Sabbath now.

THE first Conference the late Bishop Morris presided over, after being elevated to the Episcopal office was the Pittsburgh.

REV. J. P. HUNTER has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church, South Side, and is actively engaged in the work of the pastorate.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual convention at Germantown, Pa., commencing September 24.

THE repairs to the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Scovel's, have been completed, and have added greatly to the appearance of the church.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY will lecture to-morrow evening on the "Enemies of the Workingman." Workingmen are especially invited to be present.

AN adjourned meeting the Board of Control of Allegheny College, will be held in the Book Rooms, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

THE Rev. Richard Breed, of St. Paul, will preach at the Bellefield Presbyterian church tomorrow morning.

THE M. E Preachers' Weekly meetings have been resumed. They are held every Monday morning in the third story of the M. E. Block, 129 Smithfield street.

REV. DR. MCKINNEY will preach in Grace Presbyterian church, on Arthurs street, to-morrow morning at the usual hour, and Rev J. Vance at the evening hour.

THE new Methodist church at Blaylock, Green county, Pa., will be dedicated to-morrow (Sabbath) the 20th inst. by Rev. T. H. Colhouer of the Fifth church of this city.

MORNING and evening special services have been held during this week in Christ M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. B. F. Brooke pastor. Thus far they have proven successful.

REV. DR. PEARSON will preach twice to-morrow in Ft. Fourth Avenue Baptist church. In the morning on "No light in HEAVEN," and in the evening on "Turning over a new Leaf."

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, South Side, Rev. S Griffith, Rector, has lately been thoroughly renovated, and the wall and ceilings decorated. The church is in a flourishing condition.

THE old St. Clair U. P. congregation of Mt. Lebanon, South Side, Rev. J. C. Boyd, pastor, since the occupancy of their new church, are enjoying the services of a well organized choir.

REV. MARCUS WISHART, formerly of Washington, Pa., has accepted a pastoral call from the Robinson Presbyterian congregation, near Bellevernon, and will enter upon his duties at once.

THE Ninth U. P. church, South Side, presents an attractive appearance since the painting and repairs have been completed. The congregation is flourishing under the pastoral care of Rev. W. Coleman.

REV. DR. S. F. SCOVEL preached in the Shady Side Presbyterian church (Rev. W. T. Beatty's) last evening—the sermon preparatory to the communion services, which will take place tomorrow.

REV. SAMUEL T. LOWRIE, Professor at the Western Theological Seminary, will preach at the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Scovel's), corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, tomorrow morning.

THE first Sunday of October a collection will be taken up in all the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, for the benefit of the Seminary, where the young men are educated for the Priesthood.

A "HOME CAMP MEETING" in Butler will begin September 24th, and continue ten days. Daylight meetings will be held in the grove in town, and night meetings in the church. Ample arrangements for entertainment will be made.

THOSE men, who hoot at creeds and catechisms, who claim to have new truth, and more liberal Christianity than the Church of our fathers, are not the safest teachers of morals and religion. The old is better.—*Our Church Paper.*

THE Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed to-morrow in the Third U. P. church, Diamond street, Rev. S. R. Fraser, pastor—services commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; evening at 7½. Preparatory sermon this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL will be started in the building on Twenty-third street, now occupied by the Mission school, formally by the colored congregation. Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Brown and several other South Side ladies have the matter in hand.

THE second quarterly meeting for Brown chaple, Allegheny, will take place (Sabbath) on the 20th inst. by Rev. T. H. Colhouer of the Fifth church of this city.

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